PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS MESSAGE ASSAILS POLITICAL PULL

Insists that an Increased Navy Is Imperative, and Advises a System of Elimination for the Army, Which He Considers Is Large Enough.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. President Roosevelt's message, carefully summarized, follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity, the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist while tending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents he is the third who has been murdered and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all tion of an American President, have a peculiar significance. President McKinley who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life.

EULOGY OF and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the

sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldler in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example

to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal harred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the

wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier.

Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toll which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centred in the hands of any one individual.

COWARD ASSASSIN'S BLOW.

The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well-thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright.

nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally, and, advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of

but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a great and good President who is dead, but while we mourn we are splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with

which he met his death The blow was almed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. The Anarchist, and especially the Anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous

SUPPRESSION

OF ANARCHY. apologizes for Anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The Anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever Anarchy is triumphant its triumph

them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching An murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercis wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this NO TARIFF country of Anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all TINKERING government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence ment of those who stay. No matter calls more argently for the wisest

PUNISH PRESIDENT MURDER.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man, who by the Consti-

SOCIAL

Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of manidad they are no longer sufficient. The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster PROBLEMS. than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centres has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and espe-

cially of very large corporate fortunes.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown righer the poor have grown peoper. On the contrary news before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and

without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the part have grown peoper. On the continer, have grown peoper. On the continer warrant is not been accounted at the present time.

At the present time.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people, without them the manufactures, have on the whole done great good to up the following the inter-state Commerce act should be amended. The rainway is a public continent, who have developed our manufactures, the inter-state Commerce act should be first to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so, and should provide a speedy, nexpensive and effective remaint should see to it that within its jurisdiction with manufactures and provide a speedy. The first ships the commercial interest and per to all shippers alike. The Government should take such action as will remedy these inquities.

The American merchant marine should take such action as will remedy these inquities.

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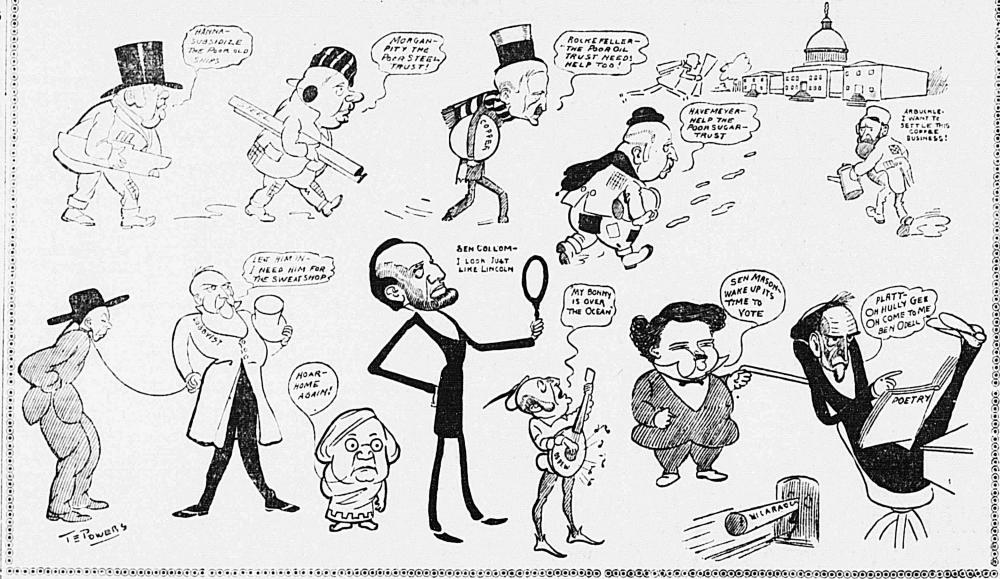
The American merchant marine should take such action are wheathed. The railway is a public continuent and open to all shippers alike. The Government should take such action as will remedy the facture and the interisting the interisting the fa

corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure FOR TERRITORIES.

every way and to bring up als children as law-abid.

FOR POLITICIANS.

The administration of these islands should be as command; in short, because of the man's own character and capacity and the man's



THE POOR DOWN-TRODDEN, POVERTY-STRICKEN TRUSTS MAKING THEIR ANNUAL APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Opening with a Eulogy of McKinley, He Demands the Suppression of Anarchy as a Crime Against the Law of Nations-Publicity the First Essential in Dealing with

M'KINLEY EULOGY IN THE MESSAGE.

Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us death .- From President Roose--li's Message.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS.

We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics-to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or in Porto Rico with any regard to the man's party affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, heed should be paid to nothing but the man's own character, capacity and the needs of the service.-From President Roosevelt's Message.

nd object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careand not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to apprehate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not eep out all amarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class, but it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignostic, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred forder, out of which amarchistic sentiment invariably springs.

Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of conomic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise improving law, and law, and some productions with American labor.

Set and elevate the general body politic and social.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first regulaite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty, are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. reduce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world, only possible, but enginently desirable, to combine with the stability nic system a supprementary system of reciprocal benefit and obliga-

Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

RECIPROCITY AND PROTECTION.

punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all manking should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidly during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very sectious social problems. The oil laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite suf-ficient to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be utterly insignificant to regulate the account of the Anarchist marine should be used to the account of the Anarchist marine should be used to the account of the Anarchist marine should be used to the account of the Anarchist marine should be used to the account of the Anarchist marine in the account of t MERCHANT MARINE

DISCREDITABLE.

Method at action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignated the comparison to that of other nations which not not be action of the property of the conditions of the property of the conditions under which only a triting portion of our great commerce is carried.

DISCREDITABLE. a training an object of state commerce is carried in our own ships.

To remedy this state of things would not merely who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit.

From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the choice of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-limit ships.

THE TRUSTS. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the workings of the great seorgerations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. The first requisite is knowledge. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental succession. OF TRUSTS.

In the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the problem of the control of the

In the interest of the whole people, the nation should without interfering with the power of the States in the matter liself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a norther of the wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no high in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among the interest of commerce in the broadest sense; including among the interest of commerce in the province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among the interest of competency of the congress of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among the interest of competency of the congress of th

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant little to become an American delicen, every immigrant who comes here to gray who brings here a strong body, a stouth best, a good to the political, social, or personal influence every way and to bring up his children as law-abid.

OFFICES NOT which he may have at his command; in short, which he may have at his command has a his command here.

The administration of these islands should be as holly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the rmy and Navy. All that notice

SALIENT POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's first message to Concress makes the following recommendations in forceful terms:

SUPPRESS ANARCHY. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be

All mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations.

PUBLICITY FOR TRUSTS.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts-PUBLICITY. PUBLICITY IS THE ONLY SURE REMEDY WHICH WE CAN NOW INVOKE.

The nation should also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an inter-State business.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

There should be created a Cabinet officer known as the Secretary of commerce and Industries. It should be his province to deal with com merce in its broadest sense.

REVISE IMMIGRANT LAWS.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We should aim to exclude all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. The second object ought to be to secure by a careful educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions All persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of

LET THE TARIFF ALONE. of the country by any general tariff change at this time.

The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

MORE AMERICAN SHIPS.

We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a triffing portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships.

REMEDY RAILROAD RATES. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its juris-

diction this is so. AS TO TERRITORIES.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on traditional

I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concern

I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

FILIPINO SELF-RULE

We hope to do for them (the Filipinos) what has never before been done for any people of the tropics-TO MAKE THEM FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, after the fashion of the really free nations.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America.

INCREASE THE NAVY.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. It is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency.

ARMY IS BIG ENOUGH.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination, grade by grade, of those who seem unfit to render the best service

NO POLITICAL "PULL."

Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command: in short, heed should be paid absolutely to nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service. PRESERVE THE FORESTS.

The wise administration of the forest preserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures.

we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this contient is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the 1sthmus connecting Norol, and zouth American its importance to the nation is by no means ilm-ted march to its institute to the sation out outliness prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us thimediately to begin it.

prosperity, and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important too us inmediately to begin it.

I am glad to be able to amounce to you that our spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a frestly which if fathled will enable us to begin in preparations for an istimular canal at any time, and which guarantees to Herzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington & Quincy; President Horzes Burt, of the Union Pacific; it will give a dinner to cago, Burlington &

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States.

It is in nowise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old Word. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this

MUST STAND.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that in truth it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas, and the commercial independence of the Americas.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties so less than international rights.

Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and the NAVY. Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or each our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war ernft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the lishmian Canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs.

So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guarantee against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time.

But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as no INCREASE those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undestinable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or many.

The forest and water problems are perhans the most vital internal questions.

FOREST PRESERVES
FOR WILD ANIMALS.

Certain of the forest reserves should be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly

guarded.

Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendld forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains.

The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not secrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic and social science.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President Mc-Kinley died, our nation in turn received from every anathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated.

ALL THE WORLD.

ALL THE WORLD.

Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people.

In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and conditions.

REPRESENT 70,000 MILES OF ROAD.

Magnates Backed by Two Billions in Greatest Conference of the Year.

The biggest railroad conference of the A. J. Earling, of the St. Paul; President year will begin its sessions to-morrow Marvin Hughlett, of the Chicago and at No. 120 Broadway. To-morrow's Northwestern; President Frank Trum-

Those who have arrived in answer to the call issued by James J. Hill, Edward H. Harriman and George Jay Gould are: President Charles S. Mullen, of the Northern Pacific; President E. T. Harriman of the Denyer and Die Charles. Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande; President George He Harris, of the Chi-

the one to be held at the same place President Mohlen, of the Oregon Short Thursday, when pooling bills will be Line.

Bankers to Meet Mr. Grout.